

The ascertained relative duration of the three periods above defined in the artiodactyle mammals most nearly approaching the *Hippopotamus amphibius* in size, supports the conclusion here endeavoured to be drawn from what could be ascertained of these periods in the captive male in the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London, viz. that the duration of its life under these circumstances must be that, or nearly that, of the individuals of the species in their native land and wild state, which may accordingly be set down at or about 30 years.

It is but due to the responsible officers in charge of the exotic animals in that noble establishment, to bear grateful testimony to their successful treatment, and to their exact observations and records of phenomena essential to the advancement of the science of Natural History.

British Museum, July 20, 1879.

XXIV.—*On some new and rare British Spiders, with Characters of a new Genus.* By the Rev. O. P. CAMBRIDGE, M.A., C.M.Z.S., &c.

[Plate XII.]

SINCE my last communication on British Spiders (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Feb. 1878, ser. 5, vol. i. p. 105, pl. xi.) I have been enabled, through my own researches and the kind assistance of several friends and relatives, to add thirty-nine species to the list of those then known to Great Britain and Ireland. Fifteen out of the thirty-nine appear still to be undescribed; twelve others have not hitherto been recorded as British, though known on the continent of Europe; and the twelve remaining species have lately been described, either as new to science or to Britain, in Part I. of "The Spiders of Dorset," published in the 'Transactions of the Dorset Natural-History and Antiquarian Field Club' for 1879. The fifteen new species, above referred to, are described in the following pages; and several of them are figured in the accompanying Plate. A list is also appended of those spiders not before recorded as British, and of the others mentioned above as described and recorded in "The Spiders of Dorset."

Several of the species included in the total (484) of British spiders recorded up to the time of the publication of my last communication (February 1878) have since been ascertained to be synonymous with others previously known. The number now considered to be British, so far as they are known up

to the present time (Aug. 7, 1879), is 519 ; and, of these, 364 have been met with in the county of Dorset.

On one of the spiders now described a new genus is founded. This little spider (*Theridiosoma argenteolum*) is of great interest as well as beauty, and forms a link between *Theridion* and *Epeïra*. The snare, however, of a very closely allied species* is (as described by Dr. Ludwig Koch) decidedly of the type belonging to the *Theridiides*, in which family the present spider must therefore be included.

Order ARANEIDEA.

Fam. Drassides.

Genus GNAPHOSA, Latr.

Gnaphosa suspecta, sp. n.

Length of an immature female 2 lines.

This spider is of a rather flatter form than *Gnaphosa anglica*, Cambr. The legs are stronger, and the cephalothorax is devoid of the strong, dark, V-shaped marking characteristic of that species. The colour of the cephalothorax is pale yellow-brown, thickly mottled and suffused with a deeper hue, and edged with a brown-black marginal line. The legs are pale yellow-brown, more or less suffused with a darker colour. There are no spines, apparently, on those of the first two pairs, excepting two of a strong bristly nature on the upperside of the femora. All the tibiæ, tarsi, and metatarsi are furnished above with a few long, erect, slender hairs.

Relative length of the legs 4, 1, 2, 3 ; but the difference between those of the first and fourth pairs is slight.

The palpi, falcæ, and maxillæ are similar in colour to the legs, while the colour of the sternum is like that of the cephalothorax.

The eyes, though very similar in general size and position to those of *G. anglica*, are more closely grouped and form a more rectangular area, whose transverse diameter is also shorter in proportion to the longitudinal.

The abdomen is rather broad, and of an oblong-oval form truncate before ; it is of a dull brown colour, the slightly reddish-yellow adpressed pubescence being mixed with longer, stronger, prominent, black bristly hairs.

The example above described was found under a stone near Sherborne, in the spring of 1878, by my nephew, Frederick Octavius Pickard-Cambridge. Although, owing to its not

* *Theridion gemmosum*, L. Koch, Nuremberg, 1878.

being adult, its best specific characters are not developed, I have ventured to describe it as a new species; it is, at any rate, distinct from *G. anglica*, Cambr., and *G. lugubris*, C. L. Koeh, the only other British forms of the genus yet discovered.

Genus DRASSUS.

Drassus minor, sp. n. (Pl. XII. fig. 1.)

Adult female, length 2 lines.

Cephalothorax elongate-oval; lateral constrictions at caput slight; the profile line forms an even, but not strong, curve; clypeus not exceeding in height the diameter of the fore-central eyes. Colour pale dull yellow-brown, some dark veinings indicating the normal indentations.

Eyes rather large and closely grouped, in the ordinary two curved transverse lines, but not very different in size; the hind-central pair oval and oblique, their most proximate points separated from each other by less than their narrowest diameter, and each is separated by only a very slightly greater interval from the hind-lateral next to it. Fore-central pair large, separated by a very small interval, and about equally distant from the fore laterals.

Legs not very long, but strong; relative length 4, 1, 2, 3, rather paler in colour than the cephalothorax, and furnished with a few spines, chiefly on the tibiæ and metatarsi of the third and fourth pairs of legs.

Falces moderately long, tolerably strong, and rather darker in hue than the legs.

Maxillæ strong, of ordinary form, curved and inclined towards the labium, but with a very slight impression across the middle; colour darker than that of the cephalothorax.

Labium oblong-oval, longer than broad, apex rather rounded, and rather darker than the maxillæ.

Abdomen elongate-oval, rather truncate before; colour dull sooty brown, with a somewhat deeper longitudinal central stripe on the fore half of the upperside; on each side of this are faintly visible the usual three elongate pale spots in a curved longitudinal line, followed by a very faint indication of the usual transverse angular lines. The underside is paler than the upper, and the whole is clothed with very short pale hairs. The genital aperture is tolerably large, of characteristic and distinctive form, with a red-brown corneous margin; and immediately behind it are two red-brown, shining, circular, convex spots close to each other in a transverse line. The whole is surrounded by coarse, dark, converging hairs.

An adult and two immature females of this species were

found at the roots of coarse grass and herbage on the Weymouth side of the Chesil Beach, near the Portland Station, on the 6th of June, 1879. It is allied to *Drassus criminalis*, Canbr., and *D. infuscatus*, Westr., but is very much smaller and differs totally in the form of the genital aperture, as well as in the relative position of the eyes, though resembling them a good deal in general form and colouring.

Fam. Theridiides.

Genus STEATODA, Sund.

Steatoda Clarkii, sp. n.

Length of an immature female, 2 lines.

Cephalothorax constricted laterally on the margins at caput, and of a yellow-brown colour.

Eyes rather large and closely grouped in a transverse-oval figure; those of the hind-central and lateral pairs nearly equal in size and pearly white; those of fore-central pair dark-coloured, further apart than those of hind-central pair, but forming a line of nearly equal length; those of the hinder row equidistant from each other, and separated by intervals of less than an eye's diameter; the four centrals form a square.

Legs short, 1, 4, 2, 3, tolerably strong, and of a brownish-yellow colour.

Abdomen oval, tolerably convex above and projecting a good deal over the base of cephalothorax. Colour brownish yellow-white on the upperside, with a broadish submarginal bordering band of red-brown, interrupted at the fore extremity and at three other places on each side by transverse brownish-yellow distinct lines; sides and underpart brownish yellow, the former marked and spotted with reddish brown near the posterior extremity.

Sternum dark yellow-brown.

A single example of this very distinct species was received some years ago, among many other spiders, from the late Rev. Hamlet Clark, by whom it was found near Torquay. Owing to its having been accidentally mislaid until very lately, it has hitherto escaped notice.

Theridiosoma, g. n.

Cephalothorax short; thorax round-oval, gradually rising in a curve to the ocular area; caput strongly constricted on the lateral margins, and deeply indented on each side near the thoracic junction.

Eyes of tolerable size, subequal and closely grouped, in two rows, the posterior row much the most strongly curved; those of the fore-central pair placed on a tubercular prominence. Four central eyes form a trapezoid whose anterior side is shortest.

Legs short, moderately strong; relative length 1, 2, 4, 3, or 1, 4, 2, 3, furnished with coarse hairs and a few strong bristles only.

Maxillæ short, strong, and straight, convex in front, broad at their extremities, where the outer side is well rounded, and the inner side rather less so.

Labium short and somewhat semicircular.

Abdomen large and globular.

This is a genus of very great interest, and appears to be a connecting link between *Theridion* and *Epeïra*. Dr. L. Koch includes a very closely allied species, found near Nuremberg, in the genus *Theridion* (*T. gemmosum*); but the form of the maxillæ and the stronger legs seem to exclude it entirely from that group, and to necessitate a new genus for its reception. Dr. Koch describes the snare as consisting simply of a few lines spun from plant to plant. This habit, together with some structural considerations, exclude it from the *Epeïrides*, which, however, it resembles in the form of the maxillæ. The egg-cocoon is described as pear-shaped; it is suspended by a slender footstalk, and is apparently very like that of *Ero thoracica*.

Theridiosoma argenteolum, sp. n. (Pl. XII. fig. 8.)

Adult female, length very slightly over 1 line.

The colour of the *cephalothorax* is yellow, the caput suffused with sooty black, especially on the sides near the occiput; a few hairs are directed forwards from the ocular area, with some others disposed in a central longitudinal line running backwards.

The *eyes* occupy the whole width of the caput at its rather produced extremity; those of the hind-central pair are of a bluish-grey hue, and are nearer together than each is to the hind-lateral eye on its side; the interval being about half an eye's diameter. Those of each lateral pair are placed slightly obliquely on a tubercle, the hinder one being the smallest and of a pearly-white hue; the fore-laterals are pale greyish; the fore-centrals are seated on a rather strong tubercular prominence, and are dark-coloured and not easily seen; the hinder row is much more strongly curved than the anterior one; the eyes of the latter are near together, but not contiguous, the interval between the fore-centrals being very

small, while that between each and the fore-lateral on its side is a little greater.

The *legs* are short, moderately strong, 1, 2, 4, 3; but the difference between 2 and 4 is very slight. Their colour is yellow, the tibiae tinged with brownish orange, and much stronger than the metatarsi; the extreme point of the metatarsi and the fore half of the tarsi are black. Their armature consists of hairs and a very few prominent and rather strong bristles only, none of the latter, however, being sufficiently strong to be called a spine; the tarsal claws are rather weak.

The *palpi* are slender, short, of a yellowish colour, tipped with blackish, and furnished with coarse bristles.

The *fulces* are moderate in length and strength, vertical, and similar to the legs in colour, the denticulations being very minute.

The *maxillæ* are of a dull yellowish hue; and the *labium* is rather darker-coloured.

The *sternum* is of a somewhat subtriangular form, yellow along the middle, with a broad dark yellowish-brown border.

The *abdomen* is very large, globular, and projects greatly over the base of the cephalothorax. It is very thinly clothed with hairs, and is of a shining silvery-white colour, with a golden tinge on the middle of the upperside, and clouded in parts with a pale brownish-claret hue, forming a definite though not a very strongly marked pattern; and the whole surface is covered with an irregular network of fine dusky lines. On the fore part of the upperside is a ring formed by a band of a pale claret colour; the enclosed space bears a blackish cruciform marking; this is followed by a somewhat dagger-shaped marking of a similar hue, which runs into a large, quadrate, dull claret-coloured area; this area is rather the palest along the middle and at the fore extremity, but reaches quite to the spinners, on each side a little above which there is a rather large silvery blotch, with another, smaller one still nearer to the spinners. The sides are marked with a strong oblique claret-coloured stripe or band. The under-side is reddish brown. The spinners are short and compact, the four outer ones equal in length. The genital aperture is rather large, of a transverse somewhat oval form, and placed behind a strong shining black prominence.

A single example of this very pretty and distinct little spider was found among low herbage on the edge of a watery swamp near Bloxworth, on the 30th of June, 1879. It is closely allied to *Theridion gemmosum*, L. K.; but on comparison with types of that species received from Dr. L. Koch, I think it is of a distinct species. The colouring and pattern

are different, the tibiæ of the first pair of legs are rather longer and stouter, and the interval between the eyes of the hind-central pair is greater.

Genus NERIENE, Blackw.

Nerienne reprobata, sp. n. (Pl. XII. fig. 2.)

Length of the adult male very nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

The *cephalothorax* is of a dusky yellow-brown colour, marked with converging lateral indistinct markings of a deeper hue; its convexity is moderate; the lateral marginal compression at the caput is scarcely visible; and the profile line forms a gradual and pretty even curve from the hinder extremity to the eyes. The height of the clypeus slightly exceeds half that of the facial space.

The *eyes* are in the usual position, placed on black tubercular spots, and form an area whose transverse measurement is about double that of the longitudinal diameter. They are of moderate size, and do not differ greatly from each other in that respect; and the curves of the two rows (of which the anterior is the shortest, and the convexities of which are directed away from each other) are as nearly as possible equal. The eyes of the hind-central pair are separated by rather more than a diameter's interval; and their distance from the hind-laterals is considerably greater; those of the fore-central pair are rather the smallest of the eight, contiguous to each other, and separated by a diameter's interval from the fore-laterals; those of each lateral pair are contiguous to each other, and seated obliquely on a strong tubercle.

The *legs* are moderate in length and strength, 4, 1, 2, 3, tapering regularly to their extremities, well furnished with coarse, rather prominent hairs, and a few slender erect bristles and hairs; they are of a pale dull yellow-brown colour, rather deepening in hue towards their extremities.

The *palpi* are rather short, similar in colour to the legs, excepting the fore part of the radial joint, which is blackish red-brown, and the digital joint, which is of a dark yellow-brown hue. The radial is rather shorter but stronger than the cubital joint; its fore extremity on the upperside is produced, and strongly emarginate or indented in a circular form, leaving two cusps, of which that on the inner side is slightly curved, pointed, and of a corneous appearance; this joint is furnished with coarse hairs and black bristles, of which those on the outer side are most numerous and strongest. The digital joint is of moderate size, oval, with a large roundish lobe at the base on the outer side tinged with red-brown; and at

the middle of the hinder extremity is a short red-brown, somewhat tooth-like, pointed prominence, whose point is directed outwards. The palpal organs are highly developed and complex; a strong somewhat pointed process, with its inner edge minutely serrated, projects prominently downwards from near their centre; and at their fore extremity on the outer side is another short strong one, of a black hue, whose extremity appears to be subdivided into several short divergent projections.

The *falces* are similar in colour to the cephalothorax, moderately long, powerful, vertical, slightly divergent at their extremities; and each falx has a strong, sharp-pointed, tooth-like process in front, towards the fore extremity on the inner side.

The *maxillæ* are strong, especially at their base on the outer side, where the palpi are inserted, obliquely truncated at their extremity on the outer side, and strongly inclined towards the labium; the latter is short, and of a somewhat semicircular form.

The *abdomen* is oval, rounded before, pointed behind, and moderately convex above; it is of a dull sooty yellowish-brown hue, clothed thinly with coarse blackish hairs.

This spider is allied to *Nerienne livida*, Bl., but may easily be distinguished by the tooth-like process on the falces, and the absence of the red-brown impressed spots on the upper-side of the abdomen, as well as by the totally different structure of the palpi and palpal organs. It is also allied to *Nerienne (Drepanodus) albipunctata*, Cambr.; but the bifid termination of the tooth-like process on the falces of the latter, the armature of the tibiæ of the first and second pairs of legs, and the wide separation of the fore-central eyes, will, with some other important differences, distinguish the present species at once from that spider.

A single example of the adult male was found under a stone at Ringstead (on the coast between Weymouth and Whitenose), in April 1879, by my nephew, Frederick O. P.-Cambridge.

Nerienne rudis, sp. n.

Length of the adult female rather more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

The profile of the upper part of the caput of this spider forms a strong curve, the occipital region being considerably convex; the lateral constrictions on the lower margins of the caput are but slight.

The colour of the *cephalothorax* is a bright shining yellow-brown; the *legs* (which are tolerably long, rather slender,

and furnished with hairs and a few fine bristles) being a little lighter in hue, while the falces, maxillæ, labium, and sternum are darker. The falces are long, powerful, vertical, and prominent near their base in front, being also armed with a row of five strongish teeth on the inner side of the extremity of each falx.

The *eyes* are in the ordinary position and placed on dark tubercles; they are rather small, and do not differ very greatly in size. Those of the hind-central pair are much nearer to each other than each is to the hind-lateral eye on its side, the interval between them being equal to a little more than an eye's diameter; those of the fore-central pair are almost contiguous to each other. The clypeus projects evenly forwards; and its height rather exceeds half that of the facial space.

The *palpi* are tolerably long, similar in colour to the legs; the radial and digital joints are of a deeper tinge, and devoid of any terminal claw.

The *abdomen* is of an oblong, somewhat cylindric-ovate form, rather broadest at its hinder extremity; its colour is black; and it is thinly clothed with hairs. The genital aperture is large, prominent, of characteristic form, and of a dark blackish and red-brown colour.

A damaged example of the male appeared to show but little difference from the female in general character and appearance. The falces, however, are less powerful; and the abdomen is shorter and less cylindric in form. The palpi have the cubital and radial joints short; the latter is considerably produced at its fore extremity on the upperside, the termination being obtusely pointed and directed slightly outwards; and on the outer margin of the radial joint is a rather dense tuft of strong black hairs. The digital joint is large and of a short roundish-oval form; the palpal organs are prominent and complex; near their extremity, on the inner side, is a strong, tapering, sharp-pointed, black spine, which curves round in a nearly circular form underneath the fore extremity of the digital joint, and has its hair-like point in contact with the outer side of the palpal organs, at whose extremity there are also several other prominent corneous processes and spines. At the base of the palpal organs, on the outer side, is a strong curved process, somewhat obscured by the tuft of hairs on the outside of the radial joint.

Examples of this spider, which I believe to be hitherto undescribed, were contained in a collection made by Mr. H. C. Young of Glasgow, near that city, and kindly sent to me for determination.

Nerience exhilarans, sp. n. (Pl. XII. fig. 3.)

Adult male, length 1 line.

Cephalothorax oval, with little or no lateral marginal impression at the caput; the profile line forms an even slope, with the slightest possible curve, from the hinder extremity to the occiput, which is a little gibbous; the ocular area slopes forwards; and the clypeus (the height of which exceeds half that of the facial space) is rather prominent at its lower margin; immediately behind each lateral pair of eyes is a small, slightly elongate, but rather deep indentation, on the inner side of which is a distinct triangular black spot. The colour of the cephalothorax is a deep rich brown; and its whole surface is very finely and thickly punctuose. Along the central line of the caput is a single row of four or five bristles directed forwards; and a few others occupy the ocular area.

The *eyes* are not very large, nor do they differ greatly in size; they are in the usual position—rather closely grouped together, the two rows being near to each other. Those of the hind-central pair are separated from each other by rather less than a diameter's interval, and from the laterals by rather more than a diameter; those of each lateral pair are seated slightly obliquely on a strong tubercle.

The *legs* are slender, tolerably long, of an orange-yellow colour, furnished with hairs, and with two or three very slender erect bristles on the genual and tibial joints; relative length 1, 4, 2, 3.

The *palpi* are slender, moderately long, of a pale orange-yellow colour, the digital joints brown. The radial and cubital joints are of the same length; the former is the strongest, and has, at the inner side of its fore extremity, a slightly tapering, curved, and obtusely-pointed reddish-brown apophysis, rather less in length than the joint itself. The digital joint is rather large, and has a strong lobe or protuberance on the outer side. The palpal organs are not very prominent, or very complex. A slender, black, filiform spine issues from their base on the outer side, crosses over to the inner side of their fore extremity, which it encircles, passing close beneath the point of the digital joint, and forming a sinuous coil at their fore extremity rather on the outer side, in contact with some semitransparent membrane.

The *fulcres* are strong, divergent, prominent in front, and the extremities rather attenuated. Their colour is like that of the cephalothorax; towards their outer margins, and more sparingly in front, they are furnished with some minute

tubercles, each terminating with a fine hair; and on their inner sides are some sharp teeth, the longest and strongest of which is placed in front of the rest, just at the point where the attenuation begins.

The *maxillæ* are strong, much bent and inclined to the labium, and furnished on their outer sides with some denti-form tubercles, each of which ends with a bristle.

The *labium* is very short, truncated at its apex, and (with the *maxillæ*) of the same colour as the *falces*.

The *sternum* is large, heart-shaped, very finely punctuose, and of a deep blackish-brown colour.

The *abdomen* is oval, moderately convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a dark blackish olive-green hue, thickly covered (when seen through spirit) with pale yellowish lines and spots, and clothed with short hairs. The spinners are short, of a pale colour, and placed in a sort of sunken hollow, or pit, of a circular form. A little way in front of them, beneath the abdomen, are two parallel transverse folds in the epidermis, within which I conceive there may be the external orifices to some supernumerary breathing-organs.

A single example of this very distinct spider was found by myself among moss in a fir-plantation near Bloxworth, on the 17th of May, 1879. It is evidently closely allied to *Neriene sulcata*, Bl., a spider I have never seen; but as Mr. Blackwall does not mention the very remarkable and easily-observed characters furnished by the tubercles on the *falces* and *maxillæ*, I think there can be no doubt of its specific difference.

Neriene nefaria, sp. n. (Pl. XII. fig. 4.)

Length of the adult male 1 line.

The *cephalothorax* is of ordinary form; the lateral constriction on the lateral margins of the caput is slight, the occiput a little rounded, and with only a slight depression between it and the thoracic indentation. The oblique indentations marking the junction of the caput and thorax are strong, and, together with those on the thorax, are marked by dusky black converging lines, the general ground-colour being dull greenish olive yellow-brown, with a black marginal line. The height of the clypeus, which is a little gibbous or rounded in profile, is rather more than half that of the facial space.

The *eyes* are in two curved rows, well separated from each other, and occupying the whole width of the upper part of the caput, the curve of the posterior row being the strongest. The length of the anterior row is but very slightly shorter than that of the posterior one; the eyes of each of the lateral

pairs are contiguous to each other, and seated on tubercles, being thus but very slightly oblique in their position. The eyes of the posterior row are of equal size, and separated by equal intervals of no more than a diameter's extent. Those of the fore-central pair are nearer together, but not quite contiguous to each other; the fore-laterals are the largest of the eight, and are distant from the fore-centrals by about the diameter of the latter. The four central eyes form a narrow trapezoid, the anterior side of which is shorter than the posterior.

The *legs* are rather short, tolerably strong, their relative length 4, 1, 2, 3; they are of a clear yellow colour, furnished with coarse hairs and a fair number of short, erect, fine bristles, mostly on the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first two pairs; a single stronger bristle also springs from the anterior extremity of the genual joints.

The *palpi* are similar in colour and armature to the legs.

The *falces* are vertical, moderate in length and strength, divergent at their extremities, and similar in colour to the cephalothorax.

The *maxillæ* are strong and a little inclined to the labium, which is broad but short; these parts are similar in colour to the falces.

The *sternum* is heart-shaped and of a deeper hue.

The *abdomen* is of moderate size, and of a broadish oviform shape; it is of a dull blackish colour, palest underneath, and pretty thickly clothed with coarse hairs. The process connected with the genital aperture is rather prominent, of a red-brown hue, and of characteristic form. A little way in front of the spinners, beneath the extremity of the abdomen, is a very distinct transverse slit, or narrow opening, of considerable length; this, without a doubt, is the orifice of an additional spiracular organ, and forms a very strong specific character in the present spider, even if it be of no greater systematic significance.

A single example was found at the roots of herbage on the edge of the low cliffs bordering the Smallmouth Sands, near Weymouth, on the occasion of the meeting of the Dorset Natural-History and Antiquarian Field Club, on the 2nd July, 1879.

Neriene mystica, sp. n. (Pl. XII. fig. 5.)

Adult female, length 1 line.

The *cephalothorax* is of an elongate-oval form somewhat drawn out at the fore extremity, the clypeus projecting, and equal in height to half that of the facial space. It is of a

dull greenish yellow-brown colour; the margins and some vein-like converging lines blackish, and the fore part slightly suffused with a sooty hue. The hinder slope has a very large, deepish, extended indentation, giving it a hollow appearance in profile, with a prominence at the thoracic junction, and a correspondingly deep depression directly behind the occiput, which is a very little gibbous; the ocular area slopes forwards; and the clypeus (seen in profile) projects in a slightly upturned form: the whole profile line is thus characteristically, but unusually, irregular.

Behind each lateral pair of eyes is a slight longitudinal indentation running backwards. The ocular area is of a broadish transverse-oval shape; and the eyes are rather closely grouped together: those of the hind-central pair, which are the largest, are further from each other than each is from the lateral on its side, the interval being about equal to an eye's diameter; the interval between the fore-centrals is very small, and each is contiguous to the fore lateral next to it; the lateral pairs are placed very slightly obliquely.

The *legs* are slender, rather short, of a pale orange-yellow colour, furnished with hairs and, chiefly on the tibial joints, with a few erect slender bristles.

The *fulces* are small, straight, slightly inclined backwards, and (with the maxillæ, labium, and sternum) similar in colour to the cephalothorax.

The *abdomen* is large, tolerably convex above, of a somewhat oblong-oval form, and projects, though not greatly, over the base of the thorax; it is of a dull black hue tinged with olive, glossy, and very sparingly clothed with hairs. A very broad strong prominent process is connected with the genital aperture, the extremity being of a somewhat recurved form.

A single example of this spider was received about the middle of June 1879 from my cousin, Colonel Pickard, R.A., by whom it was found at Balmoral Castle, Scotland. The very peculiar and irregular profile line of the cephalothorax, the projecting clypeus, and prominent genital process will serve to distinguish this species from all its congeners known to me.

Nerienne improba, sp. n. (Pl. XII. fig. 6.)

Length of the adult male, $\frac{1}{14}$ of an inch.

Cephalothorax dark black-brown tinged with an olive-greenish hue. Ocular area somewhat produced forwards, but with no eminence or elevation on the caput; profile level, the dip between the caput and thorax very slight.

The *eyes* are at the extremity of the caput. The fore-centrals describe a square whose posterior side is longer than the rest. The position of the fore-central and lateral pairs is rather difficult to make out, owing to their indistinctness; but the interval between the eyes of the former considerably exceeds a diameter.

Legs moderately long, slender, yellow.

Palpi short; digital joint and palpal organs very large, the rest very slender. The cubital joint is very short; the radial stronger and considerably produced in front, in a somewhat curved form, over the base of the digital joint, pointing outwards, its extremity being deeply cleft, or bifid; the posterior portion of the bifid part is prominent and tipped with a small reddish-brown point, the anterior portion is obtuse, and adheres more closely to the digital joint. The palpal organs are complex, but tolerably compact; and at their extremity is a very small, fine, brown spine, curved in a circular form, but almost concealed in a membranous substance.

Abdomen black and glossy.

A single example was received in 1878 from Mr. T. Workman of Belfast, by whom it was found near that city, and kindly sent to me among some other spiders taken in the same locality. Subsequently (May 15, 1879) an adult and immature males were found at Bloxworth, under some bricks in the Rectory yard. In the form and structure of the palpi and palpal organs this spider bears much general resemblance to *Walckenaëra erythropus*, Westr. (Cambr. 'Spiders of Dorset,' p. 165); but the entire absence of any elevation on the caput distinguishes it at a glance from that species. The portion of structure also, in the palpus of that spider, corresponding to the posterior part of the bifid extremity of the radial apophysis in the present species, emerges very distinctly from *beneath the joint*, while in the present spider it appears to form part of the *upperside* of it.

Walckenaëra minutissima, sp. n. (Pl. XII. fig. 7.)

Adult female length $\frac{1}{2}$ line ($\frac{1}{24}$ of an inch).

The cephalothorax, legs, palpi, falcæ, maxillæ, labium, and sternum of this exceedingly minute spider are of a not very deep brown colour, the genual joints of the legs being much paler than the rest.

The *abdomen* is large, of a globular form, and projects greatly over the thorax, its colour being of a dull olive-green strongly suffused with a sooty hue, and its surface thinly clothed with short hairs.

In its general form this little spider is very like *Walckena-*

ära brevipes, Westr., resembling it in the short broad cephalothorax, short legs, and round abdomen. It is, however, a smaller spider, and of a paler hue; and although the eyes are in a very similar general position, they are larger and more closely grouped together. The interval, also, between those of the central pair of the hinder row is greater, being double that which separates each of them from the lateral eye on its side; whereas in *W. brevipes* the eyes of the hinder row are separated by equal intervals. In the present spider the position of the eyes approaches very nearly to that of *Pholcomma gibbum*, Westr. The height of the clypeus, also, in *W. minutissima* is greater than in *W. brevipes*, being very nearly equal to two thirds of the height of the ocular area, while in *W. brevipes* it is only a little more than one half of the height of that area. In the male (when discovered) the height of the clypeus will probably be found to exceed two thirds that of the ocular area. The legs are slender, short, and furnished with hairs, one or two being erect.

From *Walckenaëra brevis*, Wid., the present spider may be distinguished, not only by the same characters in respect of the eyes which distinguish it from *W. brevipes*, but by its much smaller size, paler colour, and the still greater proportional height of the clypeus, which in *W. brevis* is no more than half that of the ocular area.

Two adult females were received from Colonel Pickard, R.A., by whom they were found at Balmoral Castle, Scotland, about the middle of June 1879.

Genus LINYPHIA, Latr.

Linyphia subnigripes, sp. n.

Length of an adult female, $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

The *cephalothorax* is of ordinary form; its colour is yellow-brown, marked with a dusky brown marginal line and indistinct converging bars, following the course of the normal indentations. There is also a central longitudinal line of the same colour.

The *eyes* are seated on black spots, those of the posterior row forming a transverse straight line, the interval between those of the hind-central pair being greater than that between each and the hind-lateral eye on its side; the fore-central pair are placed on a prominence, which brings them rather considerably in advance of the rest.

The *legs* are long, slender, and tapering, furnished with hairs, and distinct, prominent, but not very strong spines; they are similar in colour to the cephalothorax, excepting the

tibiæ and metatarsi of the first, second, and fourth pairs, and part of the metatarsi of the third pair, which are of a deep blackish-brown hue. The lengths of the second and fourth pairs differ but little if any thing; the first pair is the longest, and the third shortest.

The *palpi* are, like the legs, furnished with hairs and spines, and of a yellow-brown colour, the radial and digital joints black-brown.

The *abdomen* is oviform, and projects a little over the hinder part of the thorax; it is of a dull yellowish-brown hue, marked (especially above) with numerous irregularly shaped, yellowish white, somewhat shining, cretaceous spots, whose disposition leaves an indistinctly defined, longitudinal, central, yellowish-brown stripe on the fore half of the upperside, and some oblique lateral ones. The genital aperture is small, not very prominent, but of characteristic form and dark red-brown colour.

A single example of this spider was kindly sent to me by Mr. T. Workman, by whom it was found near Belfast in the autumn of 1878. It is allied to *Linyphia luteola*, Blackw.; but the dark brown portions of the legs and palpi distinguish it at once from that and from all other species known to me.

Linyphia relativa, sp. n.

Length of an adult male, slightly over 1 line.

Cephalothorax broadish oval, a very little constricted on the lateral margins at the caput, of a yellowish colour slightly tinged with brown, and with some lateral converging lines of a deeper hue. The hinder slope is rather abrupt, deeply and broadly indented; and the profile line of the upper part of the thorax and caput is level, with a very slight impression behind the occiput. The ocular area is a little prominent, and, as well as the upper part of the caput, which is rather rounded, is thinly furnished with bristly hairs directed forwards. The height of the clypeus exceeds half that of the facial space.

The *eyes* are on black spots; those of the posterior row are removed from each other by rather less than an eye's diameter; those of each lateral pair are placed obliquely; those of the fore-central pair are the smallest of the eight, and contiguous to each other. The four central eyes form a square, whose anterior side, however, is much shorter than the rest.

The *legs* are long, slender, 1, 2, 4, 3, similar in colour to the cephalothorax, furnished with hairs and armed with long, rather slender, but distinct black spines: three of these on each of the tibiæ of the second, third, and fourth pairs, one on the

genua, and one on the inner side of the fore extremity of the femora of the first pair only, the tibiæ of this pair having four; there is a single spine also on each of the metatarsi.

The *palpi* are rather short, and similar to the legs in colour. The radial and cubital joints are of equal length: the former is much the stronger, and is a little produced at its fore extremity on the upperside; it is furnished with black bristles and hairs; four of the strongest of the former are curved and tapering, and form nearly a straight line from the base to the extremity of the joint, the line being also continued backwards by another similar bristle at the middle of the fore extremity of the cubital joint; these bristles are all about the same length and strength. The digital joints are of good size, and have their convex sides directed inwards to each other; each has a large lobe on the outer side, and two small subconical prominences at its posterior extremity. The palpal organs are prominent and complex, with a strong, subangularly curved process at their base on the outer side; the posterior extremity of this process is the largest and most prominent; and there are some bristly hairs issuing from near the other (or anterior) extremity.

The *falces* are moderately strong, rather long, divergent, a little bent outwards near their fore extremity, and directed backwards, towards the sternum; their colour is a little browner than that of the cephalothorax.

The colour of the *maxillæ* is dull yellowish, and the *labium* and *sternum* are strongly suffused with brown.

The *abdomen* is short oviform, considerably convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a dull brown hue, broken up into blotches, or reticulated by pale irregular lines on the upper part and sides, the under-side being dark brown.

An example of this spider was found among moss in Bere-wood, adjoining the Bloxworth woods, on the 2nd of May, 1879. It is allied to *Linyphia alacris*, Bl., but may be distinguished easily, by the different pattern of the cephalothorax and abdomen, and by the absence of the very long, strong, single bristle which projects from the fore side of each of the cubital and radial joints of the palpus of that species—the bristles on those joints of the present spider being (as above described) more numerous, and, as nearly as possible, equal in length and strength.

Linyphia turbatrix, sp. n.

Adult male, length 1 line, or a little over.

The whole of this spider is of a yellow-brown colour, the

cephalothorax being the palest and clearest, and the abdomen the darkest, with a sooty hue. The caput and thorax are about level as far as the thoracic junction, whence the posterior slope is distinct but not very abrupt; between the occiput, which is rather rounded, and the thoracic junction is a very slight shallow depression. The clypeus is almost vertical, and its height is less than half that of the facial space; on the fore part of the caput, and along the central line backwards, are a few strong bristly hairs.

The *eyes* are of tolerable size, seated on black spots, and occupy the whole width of the fore extremity of the caput; the interval between those of the hind-central pair is distinctly greater than that between each of them and the hind-lateral eye on its side, being about equal to a diameter; those of the fore-central pair are contiguous to each other, and each is separated from the fore-lateral on its side by less than its own diameter; the direction of the lateral pairs is slightly oblique. The four central eyes form a square, whose anterior side is rather shorter than the rest.

The *legs* are rather long, slender, 4, 1, 2, 3, and furnished with hairs and a few spine-like bristles.

The *palpi* are short and slender; the radial and cubital joints equal in length; the former is very slightly produced and rounded at the fore extremity on the upperside, and furnished with bristly hairs; the latter has a single prominent, tapering, slightly sinuous bristle at the fore extremity of its upperside. The digital joint is small, and of a narrow or somewhat oblong-oval form, rather exceeding in length the radial and cubital joints together, and clothed with bristly hairs, especially at the fore extremity. The palpal organs are not very complex; at their base on the outer side is a strong, bent, somewhat crescent-shaped corneous process, the fore part being strongly emarginate; and at their extremity is a small, straight, sharp, black, thorn-like spine, in contact with some semitransparent membrane.

The *falces* are vertical, tolerably long, but rather weak, and divergent.

The *sternum* is similar in colour to the abdomen, which last is clothed with strong bristly hairs.

The female resembles the male in general form and colours, but is larger. The genital process is characteristic but not conspicuously prominent.

Two males and a female of this spider were found in a swamp near Bloxworth, at the end of June 1879. The male may easily be distinguished from *Linyphia obliqua*, Cambr., *L. oblita*, Cambr., and some other allied and rather obscure

species, by the very narrow form of the digital joints of the palpi.

Genus *DILÆA*, Thor.

Dilæa devoniensis, sp. n.

Length of an immature female, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The *cephalothorax*, *legs*, *palpi*, and other fore parts are of a brownish-yellow colour, tinged with reddish; a rather radiated area at the thoracic junction suffused with whitish. The metatarsi, and the larger portion of the tibiæ of the first two pairs, are armed beneath with two parallel longitudinal rows of spines.

The *eyes* of the hind-central pair are nearer to each other than each is to the lateral eye next to it. The four central eyes form a square, the anterior side being a little shorter than the posterior one.

The *abdomen* is oval, of a pale dull brownish-yellow colour mottled with yellowish-white, and with some pale transverse lines along the middle of the upperside.

The spider above described was received some years ago from the late Rev. Hamlet Clark, by whom it was found near Torquay. It has been mislaid, and so overlooked until recently. M. Simon, who has examined this specimen, is of opinion that it belongs to an undescribed species. It is certainly very distinct from any other British Thomisid; probably, however, the colours have faded since it was caught.

The following spiders are now for the first time recorded as British:—

Genus *GNAPHOSA*, Latr.

Gnaphosa lugubris.

Gnaphosa lugubris, C. L. Koch, Die Arachn. vi. p. 60, Taf. cxv. fig. 473;
E. Simon, Arachn. d. France, iv. p. 174.

I have met with the female in the adult state in the months of September 1878 and April 1879, under old turves on Bloxworth Heath, together with numerous immature individuals of both sexes. It is nearly allied to *Gnaphosa anglica*, Cambr., but is larger and differs in the structure of the genital aperture, although resembling that species very closely in general form and colours.

Genus DRASSUS, Walck.

Drassus infuscatus.

Drassus infuscatus, Westr. Ar. Suec. p. 347.

An adult female occurred among dead leaves and moss in a wood at Bloxworth at the end of September 1878. It is closely allied to *Drassus troglodytes*, C. Koch, and to *Drassus criminalis*, Cambr., but differs from both in the form and structure of the genital aperture.

Genus PROSTHESIMA, L. Koch.

Prosthesima Latreillii.

Prosthesima Latreillii, Sim. Arachn. d. France, iv. p. 62.

Melanophora atra, C. Koch, Die Arachn. vi. p. 88, Taf. cci. fig. 493.

Two adult examples (one of each sex) of this spider were found on Bloxworth Heath in May 1877, but were at the time mistaken for *Prosthesima nigrita*, Fabr. (*Drassus pusillus*, Bl.). An adult female was received in the spring of 1876 from Ventnor, and an adult male from Balmoral, where it was found in June 1879 by Col. Pickard, R.A. I also met with a female and its egg-cocoon under a stone at Poxwell, near Weymouth, at the beginning of July 1879. The egg-cocoon is of a lenticular form and of a dark yellowish red-brown colour.

Although very similar in general appearance to *P. nigrita*, the male may be distinguished at once by the structure of the palpi; and the female by the form and structure of the genital aperture.

Prosthesima longipes.

Melanophora longipes, L. Koch, Die Arachn.-Fam. der Drassiden, p. 147, pl. vi. figs. 88, 89.

Adult and immature examples of both sexes of this spider were found on Bloxworth Heath, under old turves and among moss and heather, in September 1878. It may be distinguished from its congeners by the much longer and more slender legs, as well as by the structure of the palpi of the male, and the genital aperture of the female.

Prosthesima latitans.

Melanophora latitans, L. Koch, E. Simon, Arachn. d. France, iv. p. 70.

An adult male of this species was found near Lulworth Cove, Dorsetshire, on the 26th of June, 1878. It is closely allied to *Prosthesima Petiverii*, Scop. (*Drassus ater*, Bl.),

but is of a more completely jet-black colour, and the palpal organs are quite different in their structure.

Prosthesima lutetiana.

Melanophora lutetiana, L. Koch, Die Arachn.-Fam. der Drassiden, p. 157, Taf. vi. fig. 100; and E. Simon, Arachn. de France, iv. p. 78.

Closely allied to *Prosthesima nigrita*, Fabr., but larger, and differs in the structure of the genital aperture. An adult female, found at Dunmore in Scotland, was received in 1878 from Mr. H. C. Young of Glasgow. Several immature examples, which I believe to be also of this species, were received some years ago from Mr. W. Farren, by whom they were found in Wicken Fen, Cambridgeshire.

Genus DICTYNA, Sund.

Dictyna viridissima.

Aranea viridissima, Walck. Faune Par. ii. p. 212.

Drassus viridissimus, Walck. Ins. Apt. i. p. 231.

Examples of the adult male of this spider, found at Box Hill, Surrey, were sent to me in March 1879, by Mr. T. Workman of Belfast. These examples were in bad condition and had lost their colour, but have been identified for me by Mons. Eugène Simon.

Genus NERIENE, Bl.

Nerienne viva.

Nerienne viva, Cambr. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1875, p. 330, pl. xlv. fig. 5.

Two adult males of this very distinct little spider were found among rushes and sedgy grass in a swamp near Bloxworth in May 1879.

Nerienne barbata.

Nerienne barbata, Thor. Tijds. Ent. xviii. p. 89; and Sv. Akad. Handl. xiii. no. 5.

An adult male was kindly sent to me in March 1879 from Glasgow by Mr. H. C. Young, by whom it was found in the neighbourhood of that city.

Genus WALCKENAËRA, Bl.

Walckenaëra prominula.

Erigone prominula, Cambr. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1872, p. 750, pl. xlv. fig. 4.

Examples of this spider were found at Newhaven, Sussex, on furze bushes in bloom, in the months of May and June

1871, by myself and Mons. Eugène Simon. I have also received it from Bavaria and other parts of Germany.

Genus PHILODROMUS, Walck.

Philodromus constellatus.

Philodromus constellatus, Sim. Arachn. de France, ii. p. 298.

Closely allied to *Philodromus aureolus*, Clk., but easily distinguished, among other characters, by the large, radiating, stellate, brownish-yellow marking at the thoracic junction.

A single example of the female was found several years ago at Bloxworth, but has hitherto been overlooked among numerous specimens of *P. aureolus*.

Philodromus emarginatus.

Philodromus emarginatus, Schr. ; Simon, Arachn. de France, ii. p. 277.

A single example of the female was found at Bloxworth some years ago, but, like the preceding species, was overlooked among specimens of *Philodromus aureolus* and *P. cespiticolis*. It is closely allied to *P. lineatipes*, Cambr., of which I have, in the course of the year 1878, received adults of both sexes from Mr. H. C. Young of Glasgow ; but on a comparison of these with adults of *P. emarginatus*, sent to me from France by Mons. Eugène Simon, I believe the two to be distinct species.

Species lately described in 'Spiders of Dorset,' Pt. I., as either new to science or not before recorded as British.

Genus SEGESTRIA, Latr.

Segestria bavaria, C. Koch ; O. P. Cambridge, Spiders of Dorset, pt. i. p. 8. Isle of Portland.

Genus LIOCRANUM, L. Koch.

Liocranum celere, Cambr. l. c. p. 40. Bloxworth, Dorset.

Genus HAHNIA.

Hahnia candida, Sim. ; Cambr. l. c. p. 71. Portland.

Hahnia helveola, Sim. ; Cambr. l. c. p. 72. Bloxworth and North Wales.

Genus ROBERTUS, Cambr.

Robertus astutus, Cambr. l. c. p. 103. Bloxworth.

Genus NERIENE, Bl.

Nerience dolosa, Cambr. *l. c.* p. 126. Bloxworth.

Nerience jugulans, Cambr. *l. c.* p. 138. Sherborne, Dorset.

Genus WALCKENAËRA, Bl.

Walckenaëra crassiceps, Westr.; Cambr. *l. c.* p. 151. Bloxworth.

Genus LINYPHIA, Latr.

Linyphia Frederici, Cambr. *l. c.* p. 186. Warmwell and Sherborne.

Linyphia decipiens, Cambr. *l. c.* p. 208. Bloxworth.

Linyphia pholcommoides, Cambr. *l. c.* p. 212. Sherborne.

Genus ERO, C. L. Koch.

Ero tuberculata, C. L. Koch; Cambr. *l. c.* p. 235. Wokingham and Bloxworth.

Notes on some other Spiders; with correction of errors in "Notes on British Spiders" (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Feb. 1878, ser. 5, vol. i. pp. 105-128).

Lethia patula.

Lethia patula, Cambr. *l. c.* p. 108.

I had inadvertently overlooked the fact that at the time my notes on this spider were written (*l. c.*) it had already been described by M. Simon as a *Dictyna* (Arachn. de France, i. p. 197. It appears, however, to be undeniably a *Lethia*.

Lethia albispiraculis.

Lethia albispiraculis, Cambr. Spiders of Dorset, p. 53; and Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Feb. 1878, p. 109, pl. xi. fig. 1.

Adults of both sexes were again found at Portland on the 6th of June, 1879. The male resembles the female in general colours and appearance; but it is rather darker, and the spiracular plates are devoid of the shining white hue observable (but, I find now, not invariably) in the female. This species is closely allied to *Lethia subnigra*, Cambr., but is, I think, distinct from it.

Cryphacca mærens.

Cryphacca mærens, Cambr. Spiders of Dorset, p. 59.

An adult female was found by myself on iron railings at Bloxworth in April 1879. This example conclusively proves

it to be a *Cryphaea*, allied to *C. silvicola*, Hahn, but smaller, and differing not only in colour and markings, but in the structure of the genital aperture. The length of the adult female is barely over 1 line, while that of this sex of *C. silvicola* is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$. It is stated (*l. c.*) that the inferior spinners of the very young and minute type specimen were longer than the superior pair. As this is not borne out by the adult example now recorded, I conclude that the extra length observed in the type specimen must have arisen from an accidental elongation, which occasionally happens to the spinners of many spiders when preserved in spirit of wine.

Drassus braccatus, L. Koch.

Drassus bulbifer, Cambr. *l. c.* p. 111.

I was unaware until lately that this spider is identical with *Drassus braccatus*, L. Koch. The name *bulbifer* therefore becomes a synonym, and that conferred by Dr. Koch has priority.

Clubiona neglecta, Cambr.

An adult male and female of this rare spider were lately received from Belfast, where they had been found by Mr. T. Workman during the past spring.

Liocranum gracilipes, Bl.

Liocranum gracilipes, Bl.; O. P. Cambridge, Spiders of Dorset, p. 39.

Liocranum praelongipes, Cambr. (sub *Drassus*), Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. June 1861.

I have come to the conclusion, after careful examination and consideration, that the two spiders above mentioned are of the same species.

Phyllonethis instabilis.

Phyllonethis instabilis, Cambr. Spiders of Dorset, p. 95.

Adults of both sexes have been found during this last May near the same locality in which it was originally discovered about seventeen years ago.

Steatoda coracina, C. L. Koch.

Steatoda coracina, C. L. Koch, Cambr. Spiders of Dorset, p. 98.

An immature male was found on Bloxworth Heath in April last, an adult female under a stone on the 30th of last June, and an adult male on heather on the 15th of last July in the same locality. A single example only, found in May 1863, had been previously recorded in Britain. When running, the

male has a more decidedly ant-like appearance than almost any other spider I am acquainted with.

Walckenaëra erythropus, Westr.

Walckenaëra erythropus, Westr.; Cambr. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Feb. 1878, p. 116; Spiders of Dorset, p. 165.

I have found numerous examples of this little spider among brickbats and in other situations at Bloxworth rectory during this last spring and early summer; and have also received several specimens from Windsor Castle, where it was found by Col. Pickard, R.A. Hitherto this has been a very rare spider; and it is difficult to account for its being thus abundant during the present season, in which spiders, generally speaking, have been very scarce.

Walckenaëra parallela, Bl.

Walckenaëra parallela, Bl.; Cambr. Spiders of Dorset, p. 156.

I have not met with a single example of this spider during the past spring, though it has frequently been searched for in places where it was found in some abundance in the spring of 1878.

Epeira acalypha, Walck.

Epeira acalypha, Walck.; O. P. Cambridge, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Feb. 1878, p. 119 (sub *Zilla*).

By an inadvertence a striking variety of this spider was recorded (*l. c.*) under the genus *Zilla*. It is, however, undoubtedly an *Epeira*.

Philodromus lineatipes.

Philodromus lineatipes, Cambr. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Feb. 1878, p. 122, pl. xi. fig. 5.

The expectations expressed (*l. c.*) that the specific distinctness of this spider would be confirmed by the discovery of the adult form, has been fulfilled by the reception, from Mr. H. C. Young of Glasgow, of adults of both sexes. It is very nearly allied to, but, I think, distinct from *Philodromus emarginatus*, Schrank.

List of the Spiders noted and described.

Segestria bavarica, C. L. Koch,	Prothesima lutetiana, L. Koch,
p. 211.	p. 210.
Gnaphosa suspecta, sp. n., p. 191.	— Latreillii, C. L. Koch, p. 209.
— lugubris, C. L. Koch, p. 208.	— latitans, L. Koch, p. 209.
Prothesima longipes, L. Koch,	Drassus minor, sp. n., p. 192, Pl.
p. 209.	XII. fig. 1.

- Drassus infuscatus*, *Westr.*, p. 209.
 — *braccatus*, *L. Koch*, p. 213
 (sub *D. bulbifer*, *Cambr.*).
Clubiona neglecta, *Cambr.*, p. 213.
Lioeranium eelere, *Cambr.*, p. 211.
 — *gracilipes*, *Bl.*, p. 213.
Dietyna viridissima, *Walck.*, p. 210.
Lethia patula, *Sim.*, p. 212.
 — *albispiraculis*, *Cambr.*, p. 212.
Cryphocæa moerens, *Cambr.*, p. 212.
Hahnia candida, *Sim.*, p. 211.
 — *helveola*, *Sim.*, p. 211.
Phyllonethis instabilis, *Cambr.*, p. 213.
Steatoda Clarkii, sp. n., p. 193.
 — *coracina*, *C. L. Koch*, p. 213.
Theridiosoma, g. n., p. 193.
 — *argenteolum*, sp. n., p. 194,
 Pl. XII. fig. 8.
Neriere viva, *Cambr.*, p. 210.
 — *barbata*, *Thor.*, p. 210.
 — *dolosa*, *Cambr.*, p. 212.
 — *jugulans*, *Cambr.*, p. 212.
 — *reproba*, sp. n., p. 196, Pl. XII.
 fig. 2.
 — *rudis*, sp. n., p. 197.
Neriere exhilarans, sp. n., p. 199,
 Pl. XII. fig. 3.
 — *nefaria*, sp. n., p. 200, Pl. XII.
 fig. 4.
 — *mystica*, sp. n., p. 201, Pl. XII.
 fig. 5.
 — *improba*, sp. n., p. 202, Pl.
 XII. fig. 6.
Robertus astutus, *Cambr.*, p. 211.
Walckenaëra minutissima, sp. n.,
 p. 203, Pl. XII. fig. 7.
 — *crassiceps*, *Westr.*, p. 212.
 — *prominula*, *Cambr.*, p. 210.
 — *parallela*, *Bl.*, p. 214.
 — *erythropus*, *Westr.*, p. 214.
Linyphia Frederici, *Cambr.*, p. 212.
 — *decipiens*, *Cambr.*, p. 212.
 — *pholcommoides*, *Cambr.*, p. 212.
 — *subnigripes*, sp. n., p. 204.
 — *relativa*, sp. n., p. 205.
 — *turbatrix*, sp. n., p. 206.
Ero tuberculata, *C. L. Koch*, p.
 212.
Epeira acalypha, *Walck.*, p. 214.
Dicæ devoniensis, sp. n., p. 208.
Philodromus lineatipes, *Cambr.*, p.
 214.
 — *emarginatus*, *Schrank*, p. 211.
 — *constellatus*, *Sim.*, p. 211.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XII.

- Fig. 1. *Drassus minor*, sp. n. *a*, profile, without legs or palpi; *b*, genital aperture; *c*, eyes, from in front; *d*, natural length of spider.
 Fig. 2. *Neriere reproba*, sp. n. *a*, front view of eyes and falces; *b*, left palpus, from outer side, rather in front; *c*, right palpus, from above and behind; *d*, natural length of spider.
 Fig. 3. *Neriere exhilarans*, sp. n. *a*, profile, without legs or palpi; *b*, front view of eyes and falces; *c*, eyes in slightly different position; *d*, portion of caput in profile; *e*, cubital and radial joints of right palpus, from in front; *f*, natural length of spider.
 Fig. 4. *Neriere nefaria*, sp. n. *a*, profile, without legs or palpi; *b*, under-side of abdomen; *x*, transverse slit near spinners of ditto; *c*, genital aperture; *d*, natural length of spider.
 Fig. 5. *Neriere mystica*, sp. n. *a*, profile, without legs or palpi; *b*, portion of caput, and eyes, from above and behind; *c*, genital aperture; *d*, ditto, in profile; *e*, natural length of spider.
 Fig. 6. *Neriere improba*, sp. n. *a*, eyes, from above and behind; *b*, right palpus, from inner side; *c*, ditto, from above and behind; *d*, natural length of spider.
 Fig. 7. *Walckenaëra minutissima*, sp. n. *a*, profile without legs or palpi; *b*, fore part of caput and eyes, from in front; *c*, ditto, from above and behind; *d*, genital aperture; *e*, natural length of spider.
 Fig. 8. *Theridiosoma* (gen. nov.) *argenteolum*, sp. n. *a*, profile, without legs or palpi; *b*, genital aperture; *c*, ditto, in profile; *d*, outline of spider, of natural size; *e*, eyes, and falces from in front; *f*, natural length of spider; *g*, maxillæ and labium.